

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have the Government taken into account the interpretations of the constitutional position in this regard after 1956 as given in the United Nations and by Prime Minister Nehru, on the floor of this House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we resume the debate on the President's Address.

16.32 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. K. Deo, you may continue resume your speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I was narrating how a budding journalist and a BLD leader of Bolangir was done to death under the wheels of a Congress jeep and some big shots of the area were arrested and bail was also refused by the High Court. But as the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended, they have been let off because no charge-sheet has yet been framed against them and, if no charge-sheet could be framed within two months of the incident, the Criminal Procedure Code is very clear, that they should be let off. They have been let off and they are now creating havoc and are intimidating the witnesses. Only the other day we learnt with great regret how there was a firing on the peaceful procession of Jayaprakash Narayan from the Indira Brigade.

While talking about electoral reforms, the President has been silent about the role of the big money and foreign money which has been corrupting our elections and making the elections a mockery. The poverty and the ignorance of the people are being exploited. I would have welcomed the President's Address if he had given an indication that all the political parties should declare their assets and annually publish the statement

of their receipts and expenditure for public scrutiny. It will curb to a great extent the corrupting influence of money power and the partisan attitude of the big monopolists and money bags.

Regarding corruption, in every session, even though the opposition parties are very small, they have exposed various skeletons from the Congress cub-board and it is high time that there should be a Lokpal and Lok Ayukta an institution to go into public grievances and complaints. Even though the Government of India as early as 1971 introduced a Bill, it has not yet been passed by this House. That is why Jayaprakash Narayan, according to Mr. Masani, acts as the non-official Ombudsman of the nation.

While discussing the President's Address, I would like to point out that various irrigation projects and various hydel projects have been kept in abeyance. No clearance has been given by the Central Water & Power Commission because it is subject to adjudication by the Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal. It is high time that clearance is given to the Upper Indravati project in Orissa as also the Narmada project. That would go a long way in solving the power shortage and the food shortage of the country. No indication is being given regarding the termination of emergency in this country. Emergency has been clamped down in the wake of the Pakistani aggression in 1971 to meet the threat to India's security. The Union Government has been made a repository of vast powers the fundamental rights and other justifiability stood suspended. Sir, in the meantime, normalcy has been restored. There was the Cease-fire in December, 1971. There was the Simla Pact in 1972. We had the repatriation of prisoners of war in 1974. We had the mutual postal telecommunication, visa and protocol agreements. These agreements have been signed. In the

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meantime many general elections have been taking place in the States. So, there is absolutely no reason for the continuance of the emergency. On the other hand, to our great dismay, we find, the Defence of India Rules is being used to extern political and social workers, to suppress their legitimate trade union movements, to breaking the railway strike and to ban social and political organisations and censor newspapers. MISA has been misused to detaining people without any valid grounds. In Bihar out of 300 persons detained under MISA 299 have been released by the High Court. So, it is high time that the emergency powers enjoyed by the Government and the emergency which has been clamped down should be abrogated.

After going through the President's Address I have come to the conclusion that the Government is for assuming dictatorial powers. Otherwise the head of the biggest democracy would not have saluted Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh, for whose liberation we shed our blood and sweat so much. And when Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has assumed sweeping presidential executive powers, and when he can even veto legislation which could be passed by the elected Parliament, can set up a single national party, shutting out opposition parties, not a little finger here was raised by this Government.

Sir, while dealing with Foreign Affairs, the President has mentioned mostly regarding the visit of foreign dignitaries of the country. Our foreign policy is not well-defined, so far as non-alignment is concerned, the President has mentioned:

'We greatly appreciate the support given by the USSR to our policy of non-alignment and friendship among all nations'.

I cannot understand why the USSR has been singled out. Our foreign policy is not subservient to Russian

interest. Non-alignment is only a superficial claim. It has no objective proof. Non-alignment is only an extension of the special relationship with the Soviet Union. Sir, we should have equal friendship with all big powers. We should not be sucked into these block power politics. Regarding the regional balance of power we should not be pawns in the international chessboard. We should have an independent foreign policy. We should be able to speak from a position of strength. It is a good thing that our foreign policy is being framed by an able Minister Mr. Y. B. Chavan but at the same time I cannot understand why there should be another person in the name of Mr. G. Parthasarathy who would be sitting over Mr. Y. B. Chavan and decide the foreign policy as Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee, a sort of Super-Foreign Minister as pointed out by Shri Janeshwar Mishra.

It is because of our leanings to a particular big power that our neighbours, Shri Lanka and Nepal have their leanings more towards China, and South Asia has become a region of mutual suspicion, tension and arms race which we all dislike.

In this regard, I would like to point out that the Government of India cannot afford to be a propaganda media of USSR like our CPI friends. The design of the CPI is to capture power by infiltration into the ruling party and sabotaging the democratic institution which has been very well manifested in their Vijayawada thesis. It is a pity that in thirty years, we have failed even to earn the goodwill of all the nations.

Another thing I would like to point out is regarding the P.R.G. - Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The President has mentioned about establishing a 'normal contact or more direct relation with the PRG of South Vietnam. I feel that it is not consistent with our

domestic policy. When we condemn violence, Sir, the PRG is an institution which is trying to overthrow the established Government by use of violence. We have diplomatic ties with South Vietnam Government. It is something like the Nagaland National Council which calls itself the Federal Government of Nagaland after getting Chinese arms aid. Sir, we condemn the killings of the Inspector General of Police and other high officials in Mizoram by the Mizo hostiles. When we condemn the US arms to Pakistan, how can we support the supply of arms by the USSR to National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam which has now proclaimed itself to be the PRG or the Provisional Revolutionary Government?

So, I would like to point out in this regard that the President's Address has completely belied all our expectation and it is far from satisfactory. It should be thrown lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I like to support the Motion thanking the President for his Address on the eve of the current session.

Sir, the President dealt with rise in prices and I am glad that a considerable part of his Address is dealing with common man's problems. The hardships of the people went on increasing from the days of Bangladesh war. When our country was trying to reduce the import of food-grains and other essential commodities soon after the Bangladesh war was over, with a view to achieving self-reliance, there were famines, droughts and cyclones in many parts of the country. Naturally, the Government had to fight all these problems on a humanitarian ground. But, just then, there was an international oil crisis and there was an increasing demand for every commodity everywhere and there was reduction in production. The result was that the prices went up rapidly and scarcity in many of the essential commodities

was found. The Government took measures to check the rise in prices by putting a curb on expenditure both in plan as well as in non-plan, wasteful and developmental, unproductive private and public expenditure. And as a result the prices have been controlled to some extent and many of the essential commodities have become less scarce. I must point out to the Government that the price of rice is still going up gradually in the whole country and this is due to certain wrong policies followed by the State governments perhaps at the instance or with the approval of the Central Government. So, I request the Centre to take serious notice of this fact.

There is no doubt that inflation is a world phenomenon but it is also a fact that the adverse effect of inflation on the middle and the working class people of this country is a non-world phenomenon. In other countries the wages and income have gone up rapidly in proportion to rise in prices but in our country the wages and incomes of the middle and the working class people have not gone up in proportion to the rise in prices and as a result the real incomes and wages of the common people have come down. It is the middle and the working class people who have made the maximum sacrifice during this inflation period and the Government should not forget these sections while forming plans and production programmes.

Sir, the President rightly has congratulated the nuclear scientists and engineers for the remarkable advance made in the nuclear field. The future of this country and the prosperity of this country and the responsibility of increased production by scientific methods lies in our engineers and scientists and not in the hands of monopolists and the economists who supply them economic theories. It is regrettable that these engineers and scientists do not get enough encouragement in the country and there is a

[Shri P. R. Shenoy.]

brain drain. I request the Government to formulate some scheme to see that this brain drain is reduced to the minimum and the scientists and engineers of this country contribute to the advancement of the people of our own country.

I am glad that the President has made a reference to corruption. The President is anxious to pass the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill in the current year itself. I hope, that this Bill be passed in the current Session itself. Corruption grows rapidly where there is wide gap between the income of a public servant and the income of a private individual who is a leading lawyer or a busy doctor or a big businessman. At higher level corruption represents greed for power and at lower level it represents an urge for survival. Sir, corruption can be reduced in the country only by taking some economic measures such as ceiling on urban property and other economic measures. I am glad that the President has made a reference to certain economic measures which the Government will undertake during the current year. In the President's Address, it has been stated that the Government is undertaking different programmes for educational reforms. In this, the Government has a fundamental duty. It is one of the Directive Principles that free and compulsory elementary education should be given to all children below fourteen. Sir, it is 25 years since the Constitution came into force. Yet, this directive principle has not been fulfilled by the various Governments in the country. I hope the Government will give top priority to elementary education and see that all children below fourteen and above six years are given free and compulsory education throughout the country. Sir, in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and some other places, secondary education is free with the exception of convents and some other schools. I hope that the secondary education will be made free throughout the country in

all the States without any exception. In colleges, some private managements find it difficult to run the colleges because they do not get sufficient grants, and therefore they are compelled to collect forcible donations from students by adopting questionable methods. I request the Government to see that the private managements do not resort to these questionable methods and see that they get enough grants.

Sir, one of the best methods of solving the unemployment problem is self-employment. Lakhs of educated young men can be employed, if they are encouraged to start small scale industries or fair price shops or hotels or restaurants. For this, they should be given assistance by nationalised banks. Nationalised banks do not give much assistance to small scale industries though we talk much about it. In fact, there are no guidelines to help small scale industries by the nationalised banks. So, the nationalised banks should formulate some guidelines to help the small scale industries and other small units for promoting self-employment. The Life Insurance Corporation is taking no interest at all in the small man though it gets much business from the small man. Therefore the LIC should also take interest in this and it should also try to solve the problem of unemployment, by providing self-employment to our young men. Sir, we have given top priority in our Plans to irrigation and power. But, instead of dams, disputes are coming up over the river waters everywhere in the country. The Government should see that there are no more river water disputes and for that, the present River Water disputes Act should be amended and we should see that all the river water disputes are settled as quickly as possible.

Sir, there is shortage of power. In the Fourth Plan, we have not reached even 50 per cent of the target and 50 per cent of the capacity is not utilised. Government is talking of

power generation. But, they are not giving sufficient aid to the States to increase the power generation. The Kali river project is a standing example. The Kali river project in Karnataka is not being implemented quickly for want of funds. I would request the Government that they should provide enough funds for implementing the Kali river project so that the total power generation in the country can be increased.

In this country, Sir, there are certain safeguards for linguistic minorities. But, Sir in Kerala, in the Kannada-speaking Kasargod taluk, the government employees are compelled to pass difficult tests in Malayalam. It is impossible to pass these tests. Therefore, the Central Government should intervene and see that the insistence by the Kerala Government on Kannada-speaking employees to pass those difficult tests in Malayalam is removed.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (मुमुक्षु) : सभापति महोदय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारे सामने देश की स्थिति का दीर्घदर्शन किया है। उन के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारे देश का पिछला साल काफी संकटपूर्ण गुजरा है। हमारे सामने कई बिबकते आई, लेकिन देश के नेतृत्व में, और देश की जनता ने, दृढ़ता के साथ उन का मुकाबला किया।

16.57 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN in the Chair]

हमारी सरकार ने इस प्रकार के कदम उठाये, जिन का अगस्त साल के आखिरी दिनों में हमारे सामने आया और हमारे देश में एक उल्टा ट्रेड शुरू हुआ जो कि सम्पूर्ण संसार में आज तक नहीं हुआ है।

दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में इनप्लेशन शुरू हुआ और आज भी वह आगे ही बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार के उचित कदमों की वजह से हमारे देश में इनप्लेशन का ट्रेड न केवल रुका है बल्कि वह नीचे की तरफ गया है। यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी एकीवमेंट है।

आज हमारे सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे कुछ राजनैतिक दलों की वजह से हैं और कुछ हमारी आर्थिक नीतियों की वजह से हैं। हमारी आर्थिक नीति जितनी सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिए, वह उतनी सुदृढ़ नहीं हो पाई है। इस लिए हमें हमारे बाज़े में चिन्मन करना चाहिये।

हमारी देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन साथ ही हम इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर को भी नेग्लेक्ट नहीं कर सकते। इन दोनों क्षेत्रों के बारे में हम आज तक कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं बना पाये हैं। हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में किस प्रकार का प्रावधान हो—हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर रख पब्लिक सैक्टर रखें या जायंट सैक्टर रखें इस बारे में हम कोई पूरा मन्थन नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसलिये आज भी हमारे देश में यह शंका है कि हम किस ओर प्रगति करें। आज समय आ गया है कि जब हम अपना आर्थिक विकास करना चाहते हैं तो किसी न किसी एक रास्ते को हमें अपना पड़ेगा।

लोम पब्लिक सैक्टर की काफी आलोचना करते हैं। हम मानते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ने आज कुछ न कुछ मुनाफा करना शुरू किया है लेकिन हम यह स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते कि पब्लिक सैक्टर का मुनाफा जितना होना चाहिए उतना हो पाया है। आज भी उस के मैनेजमेंट में काफी सुधार की गुंजायश है। जो मुनाफा हुआ है उस का कुछ न कुछ श्रेय बड़ी हुई कीमतों को है। इसलिये हमें इन बातों से संतुष्ट नहीं हो जाना चाहिए कि पब्लिक

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

सैक्टर का सुधार हो चुका है बल्कि उस में और भी सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। जब तक हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे तब तक इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोद्य के सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश की समस्याओं का निराकरण नहीं हो पाएगा। हम ने देख लिया है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर सिर्फ इस लिए जनता को चूस पाया है कि उस को छूट मिली हुई है। इसलिए आज प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर अंकुश लगाना पड़ेगा।

17.00 hrs.

हम देखते हैं कि पिछले दो सालों में जितना भी इनफ्लेशन हुआ है वह उन देशों में हुआ है जिन की अर्थ-व्यवस्था किसी न किसी पूंजीवादी लाइन पर थी। समाजवादी देशों में इनफ्लेशन में उतनी बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हो पाई है जितनी पूंजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में हुई है। हमें इस से सबक लेना चाहिए कि समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था से ही, दूसरे समाजवादी देशों जैसी व्यवस्था से ही, हमारी समस्याओं का निराकरण हो सकता है। आज समय आ गया है कि हम इस बात पर विचार करें कि हम अपने इंडस्ट्रियल फ्रीड में किस प्रकार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं।

दूसरा निवेदन में कृषि के संबंध में करना चाहूंगा। कृषि के अन्दर बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। लेकिन आज भी इस प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं जो कृषि के विकास में बाधाएं पहुंचा रही हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में आज जो स्थिति है उस से हम सब संतोष की सांस लेते हैं हमारी रबी की फसल अच्छी घाने वाली है इसलिए भावों में गिरा वट भाई है। लेकिन इस से हमें दूसरा खतरा भी है। आज रबी की फसल अच्छी हुई, अच्छा उत्पादन हुआ इसलिए हम प्राइज कंट्रोल कर पाते हैं या प्राइस रोक पाते हैं यह दोहरा खतरा है। हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि जितना भी एग्रीकल्चर फ्रीड में पैदा होता है वह सब का सब हम पब्लिक

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के मार्फत कन्ज्यूमर को पहुंचाये। इस के दो पहलू हैं कि कास्तकार जो खेत के अंदर पैदा करता है उस को भी समुचित दाय मिले और उस के साथ साथ कन्ज्यूमर को भी सीधे सही दाम पर मिले। यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत बनाएं। जब तक वह मजबूत नहीं होता है तब तक न किसान को फायदा होगा न कन्ज्यूमर को फायदा होगा। मिछले सालों में सरकार ने कुछ व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने की चेष्टा की। गेहूं का व्यापार और दूसरे व्यापार, अनाज का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने की चेष्टा की। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जिन्होंने उसका विरोध किया और सरकार की नीति को सफल नहीं होने दिया। किन्तु आज समय है कि सरकार को इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए और मजबूति से इस कदम को उठाना चाहिए ताकि जितनी भी पैदावार किसान करता है उस का व्यापार सरकार के हाथ में हो, कोई बिचौलिया उस में न रहे। कन्ज्यूमर को ठीक दाम पर चीज मिले और प्रोड्यूसर को उस का उचित मूल्य मिले। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था तभी आ सकती है जब कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के मार्फत हम इन चीजों का वितरण करें।

पिछले साल में जो समस्याएँ थीं वह काफी ऊंचाई पर चढ़ चुकी थीं। इसलिए मजबूर होकर समाज को और सरकार को उन के लिए सोचना पड़ा। उस के अन्दर डी-होर्डिंग का कैम्पेन किया टैक्स इवेज्जन् के ऊपर चैक लगाने की चेष्टा की और स्मॉलिंग का एक बहुत बड़ा पाप जो हमारे यहां था उस को हमने कंट्रोल करने की चेष्टा की जिस से उस में थोड़ा बहुत नियंत्रण आया है। लेकिन आज सरकार के जो कदम थे, लोगों को ऐसा एहसास हो रहा है कि उन में कुछ ढिलाई भाई है। ढिलाई का वातावरण बनता है तो उस में ये जितनी

भी खराब काम करने वाली ताकत थी, जो समाज के साथ और देश के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही थी उन के हाँसले फिर बढ़ते हैं। जब तक उन के साथ सख्ती होती है वे लोग ठीक रहते हैं। लेकिन जैसे ही उन को थोड़ा बहुत सहूलियत मिली वे फिर सिर उठाते हैं। इसलिए कहीं ऐसा न हो जाए कि वे फिर अपना सिर उठाए। आज जो पब्लिक का फेर जो सरकार चलाते हैं उन के अन्दर पैदा हुआ है कि सरकार जिस वक़्त चाहे किसी बुराई को रोक सकती है, साधारण जनता का यह विश्वास सरकार में कायम रहे तभी हमारी डेमोक्रेसी कायम रह सकती है और तभी हमारा समाजवाद का नाग मकन हा सकेगा है। इसलिए इस समय कोई ढिलाई नहीं होनी चाहिए और आम जनता को यह विश्वास होना चाहिए कि सरकार के कदम इस ओर मजबूती से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इस तरह सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कृषि के लिए जिन बातों को कहना चाहिये था उनका अपने अभिभाषण में नहीं पढ़ा है। यह बात सही है कि इस अभिभाषण में देश की सब बातों को वह नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन कृषि हमारा एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है और जब तक कृषि का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, कृषि का उत्पादन नहीं होगा तब तक हम कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिये भारतीय राष्ट्रपति जी इसके बारे में अधिक कहने तो हमें मन्तोप होता। आज कृषि की अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। किसान को बिजली नहीं मिलती है, पानी नहीं मिलता है। अन्तःराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पानी के और बिजली के

चल रहे हैं। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार एक इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाये, ऐसा एक कानून बनाना चाहिये कि बिजली और पानी राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है। जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का इन पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा तब तक एक प्रान्त शिकायत करेगा, दूसरा प्रान्त शिकायत करेगा और जहाँ डेफ़िसेंट इलाके हैं व हमेशा नुकसान उठाते रहेंगे। इसलिये तमाम पानी के ऊपर और जितनी भी नदियाँ हैं जो एक प्रान्त में दूसरे प्रान्त में गिरकर गुजरती हैं, उन सबके ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। उनके लिये चाहे किसी प्रकार की एग्यारिटी बन या जो भी हो, लेकिन आपसी विवाद मुलझाये जाये, इस प्रकार का प्रावधान होना चाहिये।

इसी तरह में बिजली के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि प्रान्त और प्रान्तों के साथ पूरे देश की एक श्रृंखला बने और जो भी इलाके आज बिजली पाने की क्षमता में नहीं हैं उनको बिजली दी जाय। आज यह होता है कि अर्बिट्रेरी तराके से किसी प्रान्त की बिजली कट गई किसी की बढ़ गयी। इससे लोगों को निराशा होती है और उनके अन्दर एक दुख की भावना पैदा होती है। इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस दिशा में समुचित कदम उठाया जायेगा तो उसका अच्छा नतीजा आयेगा।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

विदेशों से हमारे जो संबंध हैं उनके बारे में श्री राष्ट्रपति जी ने बहुत विस्तार से कहा है। हमें एक भाषा जगी थी बोड़ी बहुत पहले कि अमेरिका के साथ हमारे संबंध अच्छे बन रहे हैं। लेकिन अमेरिका की सरकार ने जो पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का निर्णय किया है, जो अज्ञात काफी चर्चा का विषय है, उससे काफी हमें तकलीफ है और यह हमारी सरकार के ऊपर है कि वह किस प्रकार का अपना इन्फ्लुएंस एक्सरसाइज करे, किस प्रकार का परशुएशन करे। लेकिन उनको करना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे रिलेशन में बिभांड भी न होने पाये और उसके साथ साथ समार में शक्ति असतुलन भी न होने पाये। पाकिस्तान को इस तरह के हथियार जो आज दस माल से नहीं दिये जा रहे थे, देकर अमेरिकी सरकार हमारी शानि को और हमारी सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा कर रही है और इससे दम क्षेत्र में एक असतुलन जो कायम हो रहा है वह भी हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे कर के इस समस्या को सुलझाना चाहिए।

और भी इस प्रकार की कई समस्याएँ हैं। हमारे आम-आम दूसरे देशों से अड़ु बनाये जा रहे हैं। इसकी ओर भी हमारी सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है लेकिन अभी तक उसका कोई समुचित रिजल्ट नहीं आ पाया है। मैं इस सब में इनका ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार में कि यह बहुत ही अहम मसला है। इन अहम मसलों को बहुत ही अहम तरीके से सोचना चाहिए और इनका उचित निपटारा चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कोयले का बिक्र किता है कि हमारे देश के अंदर अनुन भण्डार कोयले का है। लेकिन फिर भी हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे पास कोयला जहाँ चाहिए वहाँ पहुँच नहीं पाता है और देश की रेल कोयले के प्रभाव में रुक जाती है जबकि कोयला हमारे

पास है और कोयले को निकालने के लिए हाथ हमारे पास है, हमारे पास लेबर है, लेकिन फिर भी हम उस कोयले को निकाल कर समुचित स्थान पर नहीं पहुँचा पा रहे हैं। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। इस ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तेल के क्षेत्र में चाहे वह सर्वे का क्षेत्र हो या उत्पादन का क्षेत्र हो हमारी सरकार ने बहुत ही अच्छे कदम उठाये हैं और भाषा की जाती है कि अगले आने वाले चार पांच सालों के अंदर जहाँ तक खनिज तेल का संबंध है हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी अचीवमेंट है और इसमें हमारी जो एकोनामी है बहुत मदद तक उसे ठीक होने में मदद मिलेगी।

अंत में मैं पुनः केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर और पिछड़े हुए प्रान्तों तथा डेजर्ट के जो इलाके हैं उनके इन्फ्रामेट की तरफ़ दिखाना चाहता हूँ। उन इलाका में पानी अच्छी तरह से पहुँचाया जाय या बहा पर डेयरी हो, कैंटिल बीनिंग हो इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि जो बीक वडें इलाके हैं या डेजर्ट के इलाके हैं जैम राजस्थान का बहुत बड़ा भाग है उसकी भी प्रोग्रेस हो सके और एन इन्वेन्स जो हमारे डेवलपमेंट में आया है वह रुक सके। इन्हां शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का गभर्न करता हूँ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla) Sir, this accord with Sheikh Abdullah has removed the bitterness which was there during the last 22 years. It has created an atmosphere in which the misunderstandings have been removed. It has created a welcome change in attitude both on his part and on the part of the Plebiscite Front, who are also changing their name. All these things should be welcomed by all the people in the country. Sheikh Abdullah was a man who fought for the freedom of the country. He was there when Mahatma Gandhi,

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were there. He is a man of that age. He is a man of that calibre and it is to be welcomed that he has come back.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Then why was he arrested in 1953?

श्री सेयद अहमद आगा :

या सब वह न समझे है और
न समझेंगे मेरी बात
दे और दिल उनको जो न दे
मुँह को जवा और ॥

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह देश
बाले नहीं समझेंगे कि जिसको 1953 में
गिरफ्तार किया उसको बजीने आज़म करना
दिना गया ?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: We forget certain things. It was Sheikh Abdullah who educated public opinion in Kashmir against partition. When Mr. Jinnah came to Kashmir, the people of Kashmir told him to go back. Shri Vajpayee forgets that. This is the contribution of Sheikh Abdullah. The stature of Sheikh Abdullah is very high. He is giving confidence to the people who have stood for integration. He has said a number of times "I am for complete integration with the rest of the country". It was Sheikh Abdullah again who initiated steps for land reforms in Kashmir. We have not in this day land reforms anywhere else; it is only in Kashmir that we had land reforms.

There was a class of people, who were landlords, and who were affected by this move. They started an agitation in the name of Praja Parishad, and Sheikh Abdullah somehow felt irritated to such an extent that he came down on them with a heavy hand. Because of his apprehensions he could not control himself and, therefore, he did sidetrack a little at that time when he was there.

Actually, the negotiations for this accord were started by Panditji himself, who laid down the policy for this country, who laid down our foreign policy, who laid down the base for this country to grow. The basis of this accord is that. Panditji initiated action and dialogue with him and brought him round, trying to bring him back to the mainstream where he was due. Because of the demise of Panditji and all that, we could not help it. Sheikh Abdullah went into wilderness for some time. Now Indiraji, our madam leader, has shown a sense of history. She is not thinking of the present times, of the present regime or the present strength. She is looking ahead at the future history. She has, therefore, called him back to the mainstream to share the burden and to share the responsibility.

Now Sheikh Abdullah is trying to go ahead with the rest of the country in the solution of the problems that face us today. Therefore, Sheikh Abdullah's stance has to be viewed in this context, in this background, and not on some things like article 370 and so on. It is the attitude that matters. It is the people of Kashmir who have to come here and say "this is our country". You cannot do it by laws. Laws have no meaning.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Really they have no meaning?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Now this accord has created some furor in Pakistan. Bhutto has given a call for hartal. The Jan Sangh here has also given a call for hartal in Jammu. They are thinking alike. Let me concentrate myself on the call for hartal given by Bhutto. That hartal may be there whether partial or complete, but it shows the attitude of Pakistan that they have felt unnerved.

At this time, I am reminded of other things which are perhaps more

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

important and which we must take note of.

What is the attitude of the United States. They have lifted the embargo on the arms supply to Pakistan. Obviously, they are not happy with this accord that has taken place. They are also not happy with the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. They do not want the Simla Agreement to be implemented. That is why Mr. Ford is lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan.

What else is Mr. Ford doing? Mr. Ford has done this in spite of the assurance given by Dr. Kissinger here, when he met the press, that they will see that there will not be an arms race. Why Mr. Ford is doing all these things is because he is not happy with us as we have always had an independent foreign policy. We have always supported the Arab cause and have stood by the African Liberation Movement. We gave shelter to the Bangla Desh refugees. We fought back Pakistan, whom they gave arms and liberated Bangla Desh; the Seventh Fleet had to go back.

There was our nuclear explosion. Now he says "I am giving arms to Mr. Bhutto because, I want balance of power". What balance of power? He only wants something like a confrontation between India and Pakistan; therefore, he is arming Mr. Bhutto. He wants Mr. Bhutto to have a confrontation with us. Why does Mr. Bhutto want to do this? It is because he has his own difficulties. In North West Frontier there was the assassination of Sherpao and the upsurge following it and the steps Bhutto had to take to suppress that.

Then, there was a news item some days ago—it was announced by the Chief Whip in the Orissa Assembly—that a cheque from a foreign agency was sent for reception to Jaya Prakash on his arrival there. Is that not CIA? Then, Jaya Prakash also says

that there should be complete disobedience by the army, the civil servants and the police. He wants complete anarchy. He has also said other things.

Then, we heard the news yesterday that in New York a book had been published. That book has used filthy language about the daughter of the Prophet of Islam and his wife. That book has come here for subversion.

Then, the United States Information Service printed the Koran in Calcutta. Unbound sheets of that were printed in such a way that the persons working there and the United States Information Service men could take out these papers and give them to the grocers for use as paper bags again for prompting subversion.

The United States is wanting that there should be subversion in the country. They are encouraging movements like that of Jaya Prakash Narayan. All that means, that they want to weaken the Government here.

They are not content with that. They have brought at Diego Garcia large number of military arsenal and personnel. They are trying to overawe all the littoral countries. They have taken Muscat from Oman. The Sheikh of Oman also wants to overawe his people. He says, "I have given the island but military aid is coming, let the United States be there and let everything else also be there." Then, at Gwadar and Makran in the Arabian Sea, Pakistan is offering port facilities to USA. This is important because in an emergency the United States can obstruct the flow of oil supplies from the Gulf States, whether it is from the Iraq or Saudi Arabia or the Gulf States, to this country. The United States of America is not sitting idle. They are trying in every positive manner to harm our country. That is where our attention should go, and not to article 370 and to these small things which are being talked about.

It is the threat of Americans that must be in our mind. We must think over it as to what they are doing. They do not want peace in the sub-continent. We were hoping that, perhaps, the Asian Collective Security would succeed. But what is Kissinger doing? He is offering a partial Peace Plan for West Asia. He is trying all these things which will divide the Arab world and dividing the Arab world means that, again, the United States of America would be there and there will be no peace in the sub-continent of Asia.

I am happy that today's news, perhaps, from Cairo was that Sadat had said that the Geneva Conference has been accepted by the United States of America. The suggestion had come from Brezhnev that there be a Geneva Conference in which the PLO must be there as an equal member. If that happens it can be that there may be peace. I have still a feeling that the intentions of the United States of America, so far as we are concerned, are something about which we must be very careful.

I am also happy about this thing that the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union is here accompanied by the Chief of the Air and Naval Forces. It is very important that we manufacture all sophisticated weapons in collaboration with them and their advice. We have got 3000 miles long coast.

What I say is, while on the one hand, we must be careful about the move of the United States of America, on the other hand, we must welcome the collaboration, the cooperation and the assistance that we are getting from the Soviet Union.

I would also like to invite your attention to the usual ways of creating confusion here by saying that both the super powers are in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union being in the Indian Ocean has no meaning. For the United States of America, the Indian Ocean is a place which is very important to them. Therefore, they are trying

to confuse it. This thing is also confusing the people. We must be very clear on this.

What are the intentions of the United States of America both in the Indian Ocean and in the littoral States and inside the country also by creating confusion which is being done here, by having "March towards Parliament" 'disobedience by Civil servants' and all that. All these things we must clearly know. What is JP's 'Total Revolution' slogan?

I conclude by quoting a verse in which I would say what JP means and what JP really says.

मकसूद बयां प्रौर है, अंदाजे बयां और,

He says something but he actually means something else.

मस्वीर के दो रूप है, अयां और निहां और ।

There are two sides of the picture. What is visible is different; what is not visible is the real thing.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

अ सरी टी० लक्ष्म कान्तम्मा (लक्ष्मम) :
समस्त ज्ञी, यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष है ।
इस सदन में और सरकार में मैं अनुरोध
करती हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष के अन्त
तब हमारे देश में महिलाओं के प्रति जाने,
अनजाने या कठि के कारण या अज्ञानबश
जो पक्षपात और भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है
उगता अन्त होना चाहिए । व्यक्तिगत
मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि जितने सदस्यों ने
यहां भाषण दिये उन्होंने महिला समस्याओं के
बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा । व्यक्तिगत
कानून में, विरासत आदि में स्त्रियों और पुरुषों
के अधिकारों में जो अन्तर पाया जाता है
उसे पूरी तरह दूर करना चाहिए । महिलाओं
के विरुद्ध जो पक्षपात किया जाता है वह
मनुष्य गौरव के विरुद्ध है । इन मुद्दों के

[श्रीमति टी. लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

लाने में ससद् को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसका उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में भी होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। इस दिशा में भारत सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे कार्यक्रम का वर्णन अगर भाषण में होता तो अच्छा होता। एक लेख में श्री प्रार० डी० भलिक ने कहा है कि इस देश में महिलाओं की श्रान्ति इतनी ढीली क्यों है? इसके बारे में वे कहते हैं कि महिलाओं के उद्धार में विलम्ब होने की जिम्मेवारी हम पर है, जो महिला ससद् सदस्य या मिनिस्टर हैं, उन सब पर है। ससद् सदस्यों ने महिलाओं के उत्थान को अपने विशेष उत्तरदायित्व के रूप में स्वीकार किया ही नहीं। हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इतने वर्षों में हम ससद् सदस्यों ने जो किया है उस पर अगर विचार करें तो पायेंगे कि बहुत कम काम किया है। और बहुत कर सकते थे, जो कि हम ने नहीं किया है।

सभापति महोदय, कम से कम सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज में कुछ प्रयास हुआ है। मैंने श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से बाहर पूछा कि महिलाओं के बारे में कुछ थोड़ा सा बोलिये। हमारे देश में कोई भी पार्टी हा मेरे ख्याल में बर्जुआ की तरह है। महिलाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का विश्लेषण करने के लिये सरकार ने एक समिति बनायी थी और उस ने हाल ही में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है जिस के अनुसार महिलाओं की दशा कई क्षेत्रों में अत्यन्त दयनीय है। यह बात भी स्पष्ट होती है हमारे सविधान और अन्य कानूनों द्वारा दिये गये समान अधिकारों से भारत की ग्रामीण महिलायें बड़ी हद तक वंचित रही हैं और उन के जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। यह रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है। नारी जाति का राजनीतिक अधिकार और सामाजिक उद्धार बड़ी हद तक नगर समाज तक ही सीमित रहा है। देश के देहातो में फैली हुई कोटि-गटि महिलाओं को उसका फल नहीं मिला

और कोई सभावना भी निकट भविष्य में नहीं दिखती।

MR CHAIRMAN Now it is 5-30 p.m. We have to pass on to the next item. The hon. Member may continue her speech tomorrow.

श्रीमति लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा. सभापति जी, मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि हमको ज्यादा टाइम दिया जाए।

MR CHAIRMAN We shall see to morrow

17 30 hrs.

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Issue of import licences for Polyester Fibre

MR CHAIRMAN We now take up the half an hour discussion Shri Madhu Limaye to raise it

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) सभापति महोदय, 6 दिसम्बर को जो ताराकित प्रश्न मैंने पोलिस्टर फाइबर के आयात के बारे में पूछा था उस का जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा दिया गया उसी पर यह आज की बहस आधारित है। मेरा प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था जिन लोगों को पोलिस्टर फाइबर आयात करने की छूट दी गई थी उस के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठा की जा रही है। और सदन के सभा स्थल पर रखा जाएगा लेकिन ढाई महीने के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय ने पोलिस्टर फाइबर के आयात के बारे में सदन को बिना सल्लेह का काम नहीं किया। इसलिए सब से पहले मैं चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों की ओर से और इस सदन की ओर से इन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा करने में जल्दबाजी कर लें और फटकारें, डांटें।